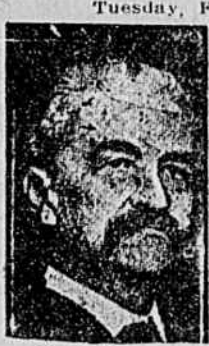


WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

(Letters addressed to Professor Massey must have stamp inclosed for answer.)



Tuesday, February 24, 1914.

Some February Suggestions.

Whoever is worth doing at all is worth doing in the best manner. Therefore, if you are going to do any work, do it well. Do not rush to get it done, but do it right. Do not do it in a half-hearted way, but do it with all your heart. Do not do it in a hasty way, but do it in a careful way. Do not do it in a careless way, but do it in a thoughtful way. Do not do it in a haphazard way, but do it in a systematic way. Do not do it in a hazy way, but do it in a clear way. Do not do it in a confused way, but do it in an orderly way. Do not do it in a disorganized way, but do it in a well-organized way. Do not do it in a haphazard way, but do it in a systematic way. Do not do it in a hazy way, but do it in a clear way. Do not do it in a confused way, but do it in an orderly way. Do not do it in a disorganized way, but do it in a well-organized way.

Get everything ready for the rush of spring work. Examine the plows and harrows, the cultivators and the seeders, and see that they are in good condition and ready for work. If not, get the needed parts at once. It does not pay to stop to get new points when the work is pushing.

If you have rice growing to turn under in spring, do not let it get tall and run to seed. It will be very slowly and will be in the way in dry weather. Chop it down with a disk harrow when knee high and then turn under, eging the furrows up well.

In the garden, if you did not get your early peas sown in January, you should lose no time now in getting them in. Mine went in in January, and the sweet peas, too. Beets can be planted after the middle of the month, and Early Horn carrots for early use. Some plant parsnips and salsify early, as is done in the North, but I do not sow them here till June, for seven weeks they get overgrown and woody, but sown in June, they make their best growth in the fall and will grow till Christmas. In fact, this mild winter will do no harm to the early peas growing. You can sow radish seed in a frame under glass or late in the month sow them on a warm, sunny border. Nitrate of soda will push them along, and a radish that is not grown fast is poor. At same time sow some seed of lettuce to follow the frame lettuce. For this spring crop I sow seed of the Wonderful and Hanson thinly in rows a foot apart, and thin them out to eight or ten inches in the rows, and I rush these, too, with nitrate of soda scattered along the rows, for we want the heads made before the weather gets hot and they run to seed.

The early tomato plants I grow from seed sown in a shallow box in my greenhouse. A hotbed, of course, will answer. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle I transplant them to other boxes two inches apart, and by sowing the middle of February I get the plants large enough to set in cold frames in March, four inches apart, and then try to keep them as large as possible by exposing to the air whenever it is well above freezing. In this way I get short, stout plants that will live easily, as they come up with a mass of soil adhering to the roots.

Peppers, when wanted early, can be treated in the same way, but as I do not care for them till picking time, I sow them in a cold frame in March and transplant directly from the frame to the greenhouse in May. I use the house in March and transplant to small pots and later to the four-inch size, and keep them in the greenhouse till the weather and soil are warm, and by that time I have plants with leaves as large as my hand.

In the flower garden the gladioli bulbs or corms can be planted south of Virginia in late February. They are pretty hardy and, in fact, will winter outdoors in Central North Carolina, but we lift them to save the offsets for sowing separately.

In the vegetable garden, too, I should have said, you can sow seed of asparagus in March in the way I have explained before, and grow the asparagus permanently right where the seed are sown and get it earlier and better than by transplanting roots. Of course, you can transplant roots for making the bed at same time, but if you buy roots, never buy any older than one year, as they will do far better than two-year roots.

Butter Fat and Butter.

"Please answer in your columns in The Times-Dispatch which will pay me best: to ship cream from Church Road, or Petersburg to Washington, D. C., by extra low freight rates on cream and receive 3 cents for the butter fat, or to make butter for the local market and sell at 35 cents a pound for six months and 30 cents a pound the next six months, and pay 10 per cent commission. I would also like to know if the richus or castor bean is poisonous?"

Fertilizer for Irish Potatoes.

Norfolk County: "I have ten acres of light land that was planted in peanuts last year, without a following winter crop of any sort. I have thought of planting it in potatoes next month, following with corn and the corn with rye and clover, to turn under the next spring. Would this be a good plan? It has been my understanding that Irish potatoes require a fertilizer high in phosphate and potash per cent, and in view of the peanuts having been on this land and no crop since, I thought that a fertilizer of 3 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 16 per cent potash (sulphate) ought to be pretty close to the needs of the crop. But a friend of mine has recently had a fertilizer from the Virginia Truck Experiment Station to inspect a piece of land near here, and this expert tells him that a 7-6-5 fertilizer is best for potatoes for an early crop, and is what is used by the Norfolk County truckers. Unless I am very much mistaken in my understanding of fertilizing constituents this will give too great vine growth and small potatoes. Which is right? My idea was to drill about 500 pounds of the 3-8-16 before planting. Would it be best to follow the potatoes with corn or sweet potatoes? It would have been well to have had rye on the land to turn under the potatoes, and then your fertilizing would be very nearly right. The 7-6-5 fertilizer is used here, too, and I have used it, and I do not think that it is anywhere near as good as a fertilizer for Irish potatoes as the 3-8-16. There is in it an excess of nitrogen and a deficiency in phosphoric acid and potash, the very plant foods that make the tubers. Nitrogen makes the foliage rather than the tubers. But I would use the 3-8-16 at rate of 1,000 pounds an acre. Then if you have regard to the future improvement of the land, sow it to cowpeas after the potatoes are off, and you can make a fine crop of hay and sow the crimson clover and rye on the pea stubble. While corn would be running the land down, and the corn and sweet potatoes I would plant the sweet potatoes.

Manuring Potatoes.

Northampton County: "I am going to plant five acres of Irish Cobbler potatoes this spring. I have quite a large quantity of henhouse manure. Can I use this on the potatoes? If so, what shall I mix with it? Must I fertilize in the furrow or broadcast? How much manure on Irish potatoes, and how much commercial fertilizer liberally. You have large and successful potato growers all around you, and can safely use the land, sow it to cowpeas after the potatoes are off, and you can make a fine crop of hay and sow the crimson clover and rye on the pea stubble. While corn would be running the land down, and the corn and sweet potatoes I would plant the sweet potatoes.

DEATH LIST MOUNTING.

Eleven Persons Killed by Pouring Oil on Fire. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Winchester, Va., February 23.—A boy, aged six, and Elmer, aged fifteen, children of James Lake, of Strasburg, are dead from the effects of a fire when Elmer poured oil from a can into the stove on Sunday evening. Three other children, aged, named, may recover. Mrs. Mary Shade, aged twenty-five, wife of A. W. Shade, and daughter, and C. J. Whitacre, of this county, are dead from the same cause. Mrs. Mary Mennefeld, wife of Jefferson Mennefeld, died of a heart attack today, dying to-night in Memorial Hospital.

This makes eleven such fatalities in this section within a week, and as many more are injured.

SULZER WOULD BE GOVERNOR AGAIN

Institutes Legal Proceedings to Regain Seat From Which He Was Ousted.

Albany, N. Y., February 23.—William Sulzer to-day instituted legal proceedings before Judge Chester, of the Supreme Court, with the purpose of regaining the governorship from which he was removed last October.

An order was issued by the court, commanding Comptroller Schomer to appear and show cause why a writ of mandamus compelling him to pay the former Governor his full salary as the occupant of that office, should not be issued. Mr. Sulzer previously had made a written demand on Mr. Schomer for his salary.

When Attorney-General Carmody notified Justice Chester that he would oppose the granting of the writ, the court said he intended to refuse it as a matter of law, holding that the court of impeachment had passed on the contention of Mr. Sulzer.

An agreement then was made between the Attorney-General and Colonel Alexander S. Hixon, Mr. Sulzer's attorney, to facilitate the determination of the questions involved by the State courts. The contents raised by Mr. Sulzer were passed on fully by the court of impeachment. Chief among them are that the Assembly action in impeaching him was illegal; that the court of impeachment was illegally organized; that six members of the court had no right to sit, and that the acts with which he was charged was committed before he took office.

Advisors signed by Albert T. Geyer, Democrat; George Jude, Progressive; and Clinton T. Horton, Republican, all members of the Assembly, were filed with the petition. Mr. Geyer swore that although he attended the session of the Assembly when the impeachment resolution was adopted, he had no notice that it was to be presented. Messrs. Jude and Horton swore that they had no notice of pending impeachment proceedings, and that if they had been present, they would have voted against the resolution. This is the first proceeding instituted by Mr. Sulzer to set aside the removal from office. Two other actions have been started by residents of New York City, but the former Governor has disclaimed any connection with them.

MORE NEW ANGLES TO CASE OF FRANK

Two Affidavits Are Published, Charging Conspiracy Against Him.

Atlanta, Ga., February 23.—James Conley, negro, principal witness against Leo M. Frank at the trial which resulted in his conviction for the murder of Mary Phagan, to-day pleaded not guilty when placed on trial here, charged with being an accessory to the murder. Conley, a sweeper at the National Pencil Factory, where Mary Phagan was murdered, testified at the trial of Frank that he had helped dispose of the girl's body after Frank had killed her. His attorneys will contend that this was an act accessory to the murder.

A jury quickly was completed, and taking of evidence was begun, and court then adjourned until to-morrow. Aside from the Frank trial records, no evidence of importance was introduced by the State. The defense presented a statement, in which he admitted the acts related in his testimony against Frank. Publication of the affidavits charging conspiracy to produce false evidence against Frank, and alleged to have been sworn to by Conley, against him at his trial, added a new angle to the mystery surrounding the factory girl's death. One of these, accredited to Alfred McKnight, a negro, alleged that the story of Frank's movement on the day of the murder, told by McKnight in his affidavit to the State, was untrue, and had been prepared by a white man. The other affidavit, alleged to have been sworn to by Mrs. Nina Formby, who gave evidence to the police during the preparation of the case against Frank, is said to charge illegal manipulation of evidence against the young factory superintendent.

Attorneys for Frank to-day refused to discuss the two alleged affidavits.

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Trying to Find Out Just Where They Stand on Income Tax.

Washington, February 23.—There was a "bread line" of Congressmen to-day at the office of Sergeant-at-Arms Robert Gordon, of the House of Representatives.

Saturday their incomes must return by. Saturday in their official positions. This includes not only the salary of \$7,500 a year, but the clerk hire, the mileage and allowance for stationery, of which they take personal control.

Some of the Congressmen are thrifty and do much of their private work for themselves. Some are not. Some are within the law and may be liable to disqualification for continuation in office. His hurry call, sent out on Saturday, resulted in a rush to-day by Congressmen, who were asking the balancing of books to ascertain just where they stood in their account with the government. Mr. Gordon has some overdrawn accounts.

First returns to be made up by Mr. Gordon are for incomes from October to January. Congressmen are claiming exemption for clerk hire, stationery allowance and mileage, which puts their income tax at about \$12 each.

Second returns, being prepared for the next year by Mr. Gordon, will multiply this by four. Unmarried men are catching it more heavily than married men, because the latter have a \$4,000 exemption, while the bachelor exemption is \$1,000 less. There are few bachelors in the House. Mr. Gordon detailed two special clerks to look after the congressional income tax returns.

Field and Grass Seeds

Seed Potatoes, Poultry Supplies, Hay, Grain, Etc.

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Reward

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the party who shot conductor on car No. 140, Oakwood and Broad Line, at 21st and Venable Streets, on the night of February 18th, about 7:25 o'clock. VIRGINIA RY. & POWER CO.

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GOOD NEWS
Our buyer has just returned from the largest tire manufacturing centre in the world. We have contracted for our three (3) stores for tires amounting to \$200,000, and by the large purchase are able to save our Virginia patrons, and they are legion, 15 to 30 per cent on their tires and tubes. We can save you double that on other articles.
A visit to our greatly enlarged stores will pay you.

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"ECON-O-MY: Strict husbanding of resources; regulation with respect to production and consumption of goods and wealth; as, use of adulterants is poor Economy."
—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

FERTILIZER FACTS No. 10 ECONOMY

Previous Fertilizer Facts have treated with CO-OPERATION, EDUCATION, GREATER PROFITS.

And now comes that subject which is the basis of all lasting wealth as defined above—ECONOMY.

Practically applied, what does Economy mean?

Is it in buying cheap cotton seed, corn and grain that gives you only half a stand?

Is it in you making a pair of shoes out of materials that cost \$1.50 that will wear out in sixty days when a pair that costs you \$2.00 will wear a year?

Is it in spending fifty cents for a medicine which you think you need when a \$2.00 visit from a physician will put you on your feet in a few days?

Is it mixing your own fertilizer unevenly so that some plants get all the nitrogen and run to stalk; others all the potash and bear heavy fruit with no body; or is it buying Commercial Fertilizers where only the most carefully selected materials, thoroughly analyzed, chemically tested and accurately balanced are mixed under careful and watchful supervision by the most modern machinery, which INSURES a uniformity in the goods offered?

At the outside there is only about 30 cents an acre difference in the cost of the two fertilizers mentioned above, and 30 cents is dirt cheap for the insurance on your crop certified to through the analysis on every bag of goods you buy.

The opposite of ECONOMY is EXTRAVAGANCE, which is oftentimes caused by being "Penny wise and pound foolish."

Remember, "strict husbanding of resources and regulation with respect to production" is the accepted definition of Economy. The time to make money on your crop is when you are producing it. The way to make money on your crop is to keep down the cost.

Bulletins on Cotton and Corn sent free.

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FEAR OF HIS PAST DRIVES HIM AWAY

Newspaper Man Vanishes When Threatened in Anonymous Letters.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Cumberland, Md., February 23.—The receipt of an anonymous letter threatening to expose his past if he did not cease writing against the saloons, caused the sudden departure of Harry S. Hayward, humorous and editorial writer on the Cumberland Daily News.

Now a concerted attempt is being made to locate him and have him return. Hayward departed without saying good-by, and left no address. In a pathetic farewell note addressed to W. P. Brown, editor of the Daily News, he bared his life, telling, as he calls it, the whole miserable story.

Hayward served a term in the Maryland penitentiary for forgery about eight years ago. This fact was known to few. He came to Cumberland and made an impression as both a humorist and a writer, and assumed a position of prominence, socially and otherwise.

In the past few months he received a number of threatening anonymous letters. Last week he was to have gone to Frederick, Md., as a witness for the Daily News in the libel suit of Dr. Francis E. Harrington, city health officer. Learning that an attempt would be made to call up his past in his examination on the stand, Hayward shook the dust of the city from his feet. In his letter he said:

"I got on a tear for some time after my home life was broken up, and landed in the Maryland penitentiary for forgery. I was as guilty as hell, but it was all a spell of years of foolishness, as it is not really part of my nature to be a criminal."

He says he had been particularly active in fighting the Daily News battles, but now that the paper might be attacked because of him, he goes away. He adds:

"The law has nothing whatever on me. I paid and I vindicated myself with nearly seven years' straight work without a break, as you know."

[Night School for Adults. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Fayetteville, N. C., February 23.—Chairman John A. Oates, of the city school board, announced to-night the projected establishment of a night school for adults for members of the white race by the city and county schools in this State. The school will be a social service congress recently held at Raleigh, and will be the first school of the kind established in North Carolina. The plan is to be put in force by the Fayetteville and Cumberland schools men in now being used with considerable success in Kentucky. It was suggested by J. Y. Joyner, States Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the social congress in Raleigh.

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